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PRAVDA EDITORIAL URGING TALKS ON 'RELEVANT PROBLEMS'

LD101441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Uphold Detente and Strengthen Peace"]

[Text] Today the problems of war and peace determine the life and future of mankind to a colossal degree. In all countries people are listening to the pulse of international life: Is it steadier or is it racing once again? Unfortunately, the current state of world affairs is bound to alarm them. A fierce political battle is being waged between the forces advocating peace, respect for peoples' rights and detente and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression.

The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is a very important peace factor. Its international prestige is growing. The recent Alma-Ata speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met with a broad and committed response among the world public.

His words swept the world: "Our country's foreign policy is a clear and honest peace policy which is not directed against any third party. We are not encroaching on anyone's land, we are not interfering in anyone's internal affairs. But we will always be able to stand up for our rights and legitimate interests."

The Soviet Union is steadfastly loyal to the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congress. Major successes were achieved on this path in the seventies. Socialism's positions were consolidated, there was a normalization of the international situation and a good deal of work was done toward ensuring reliable security for the peoples and toward progress toward curbing the arms race. But on the threshold of the new decade the peoples encountered a frenzied counterattack by an imperialism which is reluctant to accept the irreversible historic changes and come to terms with a new correlation of forces in the international arena.

The American political strategists have just one answer to every challenge of the era--the arms race. The aggressive U.S. circles and their confederate in NATO want to disrupt in their favor the existing approximate world military balance and to dictate to peoples and states. To the accompaniment of Beijing's inflammatory squawking about the "inevitability" of a third world war the authors of the United States' "new nuclear strategy" are acting like criminals by instilling in the public the idea that the "partial" use of nuclear means of mass destruction is acceptable. These sinister designs, fraught with nuclear disaster, are extremely dangerous for all peoples in the world.

In this situation the most important and urgent task is to prevent the imperialist "position of strength" policy from supplanting detente and to stop the flywheel of the arms race from gaining a new and formidable spurt. This is a realistic task. The objective possibilities for its solution and the social and political forces aware of their responsibility for the destiny of mankind do exist. Washington's attempts to bury detente and cast the world back into the arms of the cold war are rejected by the people's masses. Among the most diverse circles, among U.S. allies too, there is an awareness of the need to preserve and deepen detente, the need for international cooperation and to curb the arms race. Life provides convincing evidence that no serious world problem can be solved by saber rattling. The only sensible path is that of talks based on strict observance of the principles of equality and identical security.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist community states are ready to embark immediately on a discussion of relevant problems. For this they have the broad and constructive program elaborated at the May conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee. Their initiative on holding in the immediate future a summit meeting of the leaders of states in all parts of the world which would focus attention on the task of eliminating seats of international tension and preventing war retains all its topicality and importance.

Guided by the interests of peace and security, our country recently put forward a new proposal on initiating discussion of the question of medium-range nuclear missiles together with and in organic linkage with the question of American forward-based facilities. A number of specific Soviet proposals stimulating the elaboration of mutually acceptable accords has been submitted at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The USSR's goodwill and love of peace, which stem from the very nature of its social system, are obvious. It is now up to the West to respond to our proposals. However, certain U.S. and NATO circles continue to shy away from a businesslike discussion and to stall. They clearly want to present the peoples with the fait accompli of a new round of the arms race, the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in West Europe and the manufacture of formidable new instruments of war.

More than ever before the peoples must be extremely vigilant and mobilize all forces for the struggle against the adventurist designs of the enemies of peace, for the preservation and deepening of detente and the safeguarding of mankind's peaceful future. The antiwar day held on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of World War II demonstrated that ever broader public circles and forces are joining the noble movement of struggle for peace. People of goodwill have held mass demonstrations in dozens of countries, calling for the curbing of the arms race, the exposure of its Washington, NATO and Beijing instigators and support for the socialist countries' constructive and peace-loving initiatives. In present-day conditions immense significance is attached to the cohesion and vigorous actions of the international communist movement and the fraternal parties' cooperation in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and its aggressive, antipopular plans.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries resolutely counterpose to the imperialist "doctrine" of arms race and war hysteria the doctrine of consistent struggle for world peace and security. Our people fully and unanimously approve the Leninist peace-loving course of the CPSU and Soviet state. The Soviet Union will continue to pursue this course purposefully, actively and unswervingly!

IZVESTIYA CONTRASTS PEACE, WARLIKE POLICIES OF EAST, WEST

LD101101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Clear and Honest Peace Policy"]

[Text] Peace is an unfading value for mankind. Peace is life, a clear sky above the world, the smile of a child, peaceful creative labor. The great Lenin raised high the banner of peace and friendship among peoples. Following his humanist precepts, our country has been pursuing a profoundly principled peace-loving course in its foreign policy from the first days of its existence. The USSR has been struggling consistently and tirelessly for the development of international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence, at the same time dealing a decisive rebuff to aggressors and imperialism's intrigues.

"Our country's foreign policy is a clear and honest peace policy, not directed against any third party," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his speech at the ceremonial meeting in Alma-Ata. "We do not encroach upon anybody's land, we do not interfere in anybody's internal affairs. But we will always stand up for our rights and legitimate interests."

Soviet foreign policy's noble tasks were vividly reflected in the peace program formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. It accurately defined the ways and means of accomplishing them, which correspond to the specific conditions of the contemporary international situation characterized by a change in the correlation of world forces in favor of socialism. It promoted the mobilization and cohesion of the progressive and peace-loving peoples in the world and raised still higher the Soviet Union's prestige in the international area.

The essential point of the peace program is to achieve a turnabout in the development of international relations, a shift away from cold war toward peaceful coexistence, a shift away from the tension which threatens an explosion toward detente and normal cooperation. Much has been done in this direction in recent years thanks to the consistent and vigorous actions of the Soviet Union which relies on the might and cohesion of the entire socialist community and on its strengthening solidarity with the progressive forces. The CPSU Central Committee's June Plenum noted that an improvement in the international situation was achieved and a clear decline in the cold war manifested itself in the 1970's.

Recently, however, the world situation has become complicated. The clouds of war are again darkening the horizon. This is a direct consequence of the policy of the imperialist countries, primarily the United States. The positive changes taking place in the world are not to imperialism's liking. The consolidation of socialism's positions and the national liberation movement's successes frighten it, and it dreads detente under conditions of which capitalism's exploitative nature is increasingly exposed.

This explains the aspiration of the capitalist countries' aggressive circles, with the aid of mendacious propaganda of an imaginary "Soviet threat," to disrupt the military strategic equilibrium which has emerged in the world and which has become the foundation of the policy of detente; the aspiration to disrupt it in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the peoples' security. Cherishing illusory dreams of attaining military superiority, the leaders of the United States and its NATO bloc partners have set course toward fueling the arms race, increasing military budgets and expanding war preparations, and mounting provocations against sovereign and independent states. Successive "doctrines" and "directives" designed to untie the hands of the U.S. military and step up the nuclear blackmail of other countries are emerging from Washington. Among them is the U.S. administration's recently proclaimed "new nuclear strategy" which is extremely dangerous for the peoples of the whole world. The rapprochement of the United States and the West's aggressive circles with the Beijing hegemonists is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis inimical to the cause of peace.

Under these conditions, when the adventurist actions of the United States and its accomplices have intensified the danger of war, the CPSU and the Soviet state are displaying a genuinely Leninist self-restraint, firmness and principledness.

The Soviet Union is faithful to the peace program, whose vitality has been proven by the time. The tireless concern for the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance of socialist community countries--the guarantor of the preservation of peace in the world--received a new stimulus during L.I. Brezhnev's recent meetings in the Crimea with the leaders of the fraternal countries's communist and workers parties. Our country supports in every way the peoples' just struggle for their freedom and independence. It is giving comprehensive fraternal aid to Afghanistan, Kampuchea and other states which have been subjected to aggression and have experienced for themselves the imperialist forces' intrigues.

The CPSU and the Soviet state attach paramount importance to averting the threat of war and curbing the arms race, to disarmament and to military detente. At the May conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee the USSR and its allies put forward a whole package of constructive proposals in the interests of preserving world peace. This aim is also served by the new Soviet initiative to overcome the dangerous impasse in disarmament talks, proposed during the talks with the FRG chancellor. Essentially it involves embarking without delay on discussing the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles in organic conjunction with that of the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities already deployed in and around Europe.

The fifth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe passed just recently. The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to implement the act's provisions and is prepared to make a suitable contribution to the achievement of success at the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the European conference states.

Soviet people look to the future with confidence. They are convinced that, despite the actions of imperialism's bellicose circles which are hostile to the cause of peace, there exist the objective possibilities and sociopolitical forces capable of restraining the apologists of folly.

As they approach the 26th CPSU Congress the communists and the entire Soviet people declare ardent support for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and Soviet state. Soviet people are daily proving their loyalty to the peace program via selfless labor and their efforts to strengthen the USSR's economic and defense might--the bases for the effective implementation of the Leninist peace-loving policy.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE OPENS 9 SEP IN TASHKENT

LD091330 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 9 Sep 80

["In the Name of Friendship and Mutual Understanding Between Peoples"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tashkent, 9 Sep, TASS--A conference of Soviet Moslems devoted to the beginning of the 15th century of the Hegira opened today in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Taking part in the conference are clergymen and leaders of all the four Moslem boards which direct the religious life of Moslems in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, European part of the USSR and Siberia, Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia. Islamic delegations from many countries, including the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Yemen Arab Republic, Turkey, Togo, Ghana, Senegal, Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Sri Lanka arrived in Tashkent. The representative meeting of the followers of Islam is being held under the motto "Let Us Turn the 15th Century of the Hegira Into a Century of Peace and Friendship Between Peoples."

Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Moslem board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, head of the preparatory committee, has been elected honorary chairman of the conference.

Present among the guests are figures of Christian churches and Buddhism who actively come out for peace, representatives of the international religious organizations Christian peace conference, conference of European churches, Asian, Buddhist conference for peace.

The conference will last four days.

Soviet Muslim Leader Address

LD101254 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Tashkent, 10 Sep, TASS--"The word 'Islam' originates from the word 'peace', while peace means freedom, security, disarmament and justice", Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov told an Islamic conference devoted to the beginning of the 15th century of the Hegira. Taking part in the conference which opened Tuesday in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, are Moslems of the USSR and their co-religionists from thirty countries of Asia, Africa and Europe and representatives of other religions. Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, delivered a report. "Peace is needed for the whole of mankind so that we could live with confidence, fruitfully work and raise children without fear for their future", he said.

"Machinations of militant imperialism are the cause why the aspirations of the people of goodwill have not been implemented at the present stage."

"We, Moslem figures", the mufti said, "are deeply faithful to the ideas of our relgion about the establishment of justice between people and in relations between the peoples. Our religious convictions urgently demand that we make a worthy contribution to this noble cause of the present time". The mufti condemned machinations by the advocates of the cold war and the arms race. He denounced the alliance between imperialism, reaction and Zionism which found expression in the Camp David accords and Israel's attempts to perpetuate the annexation of Jerusalem. The mufti said that the Moslems in the Soviet Union are striving for strengthening relation with their co-religionists throughout the world, with all the progressive forces in the name of peace and justice. The participants in the conference today visited Tashkent's chief mosque Hoja Alambardor and took part together with city residents in the service, offered up prayers of peace, well-being of all the peoples.

Syrian Delegate

LD101446 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Tashkent, 9 Sep, TASS--The humanitarian watchword "Make the 15th Century of Hegira That of Peace and Friendship" was the keynote of the speeches delivered today at the conference of Moslems of the USSR, which opened in Tashkent. The guests, who came to Uzbekistan from various countries of the world at the invitation of their co-religionists, rose to speak one after another. The speech by Syrian minister of Wakfs [Religious Trusts] Muhammad al-Khatib was met with approval. He stressed that he welcomed on the eve of the forthcoming Hegira holiday not only the participants in the conference, but also all Moslems.

"I want to glorify the Soviet country, which is tirelessly working for peace," the minister said. "We, followers of Islam, who came to the Soviet land," he went on to say, "know how high aloft it carries the banner of peace, how ardently it supports the countries and peoples fighting for their independence and justice. The USSR invariably comes out in support of the peoples resisting invaders, including those who usurped the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, who captured the great sacred shrines in Jerusalem."

The conference in Tashkent is continuing in session.

AFL-CIO INTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS CRITICIZED

LD110238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 10 Sep 80

["Mr Kirkland and Company Unmasked"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Washington, 10 Sep (TASS)--The weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which willingly makes its pages available to Pentagon strategists and financial magnates, has in its latest issue published an interview with the president of the AFL-CIO trade association, L. Kirkland.

It is no accident that the trade union boss has had this "honor" conferred. It is precisely he who, continuing the course of the rightwing leaders of interference in the internal affairs of other, and primarily sociaist countries, came forward as the pioneer for establishing links and rendering urgent financial and other aid to anti-sociaist elements in Poland. In the interview Kirkland again assured the antigovernment forces in Poland of the fact that the reactionary trade union association would give them "all possible aid," and would also do "everything possible in order to attract attention to them."

In this connection it is appropriate to ask the question: Why is Lane Kirkland imposing himself as an unbidden "benefactor" of the Polish workers?

The lackeys of the monopolies from among the bosses of the AFL-CIO (the annual salary of some of them exceeds $1 million) are so devoted in body and soul "to the golden calf" that they no longer distinguish between "legal" business and criminal business. The close contacts between G. Meaney and the American mafia were no secret. These "traditions" are also held sacred in Kirkland's entourage.

Thus, the guilt was established of A. Scotto, leader of the longshoremen's trade union of the eastern seaboard, as an accomplice "of the godfather" of one of the crime syndicates, K. Gambino.

In the sphere of foreign policy the trade union leaders are channelling their main efforts toward deepening the split in the international workers' movement. Their subversive activities against these foreign trade unions, which are refusing to follow the proimperialist, anticommunist course of the AFL-CIO, is carried out through the regional centers of the trade union associations, which are financed by the CIA. The American press has repeatedly written about the close links between the AFL-CIO bosses and the intelligence agency.

This is the political portrait of those who are now disguising themselves as "friends" of the Polish workers. One can already judge the worth of their pharisaical "concern" for the fate of Poland's working people from the fact that the selfsame A. Scotto also acted as the initiator of the boycott of Polish ships carrying food for Poland.

This fact serves as one more exposure of the real aims of the trade union superiors who are making every effort to support subversive antisocial elements in Poland. The traitors of the interests of the working class are also trying to involve the reactionary bosses of some West European trade unions in this dirty campaign.

The actions of Kirkland and company are arousing anxiety in certain circles in the West, including in the United States itself. These circles understand the dangerous nature of these actions and would prefer that the interference in Poland's internal affairs would pass unnoticed. It is not fortuitous that even the U.S. secretary of state was forced to warn the AFL-CIO leaders not to get carried away [stoby oni no zaryvalio]...

NY TIMES NOTED ON FINANCIERS CONFIDENCE IN POLISH STABILITY

LD101545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The New York TIMES on Poland's Economy"]

[Text] New York, 4 Sep--In connection with the situation in Poland, financial big shots in capitalist countries are making their own interpretation of the state of that country's economy. As the New York TIMES writes, for instance, citing Western bankers, Poland has a large debt to Western countries in convertible currency credits. The newspaper asserts that the level of this debt has increased 10-fold compared with 1971. Last year more than $7 billion obtained by Poland from exports went to pay off interest and toward extinguishing the basic debt.

The article notes that Poland has spent most of these loans on acquiring equipment and technology from the West for the modernization of its industry. The New York TIMES notes that Poland's ability to pay causes far less concern to the bankers than capitalist countries' ability to pay, "since they are confident of Poland's political stability."

VASILYEV: LINOWITZ TRIP AIMED AT 'SEMBLANCE OF TALKS'

LD101349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 5

[Aleksey Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "Picking Up the Pieces"]

[Text] During his trip to the Near East S. Linowitz, the U.S. President's special envoy at the talks on so-called "autonomy" for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, met with Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat with a view to obtaining the resumption of talks between Cairo and Tel Aviv with Washington's participation.

Guided above all by the interests of the election campaign, and seeking to please influential Zionist circles in the United States, the present administration would like once again to demonstrate its interest in giving support to Israel. After all, the essence of the "autonomy" talks within the framework of the Camp David deal is to make Cairo screen with its signature the virtual Israeli annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and "legalize" the settlements on Arab territories. The Egyptian side was clearly inclined to do so. But after the official declaration that Jerusalem is the "eternal and undivided" capital of Israel and the annexation of the eastern part of the city--acts condemned by world public opinion--Cairo simply had no alternative but to break off the talks. But, under pressure from Washington, As-Sadat has changed his mind again and has agreed to resume the dialogue with Israel.

Washington has an interest in at least picking up the pieces of the Camp David strategy. Its failure, which is obvious to everyone, places American diplomacy in a difficult position. The stepping up of Israeli aggression, Israel's absorption of Jerusalem, the construction of new settlements in the occupied territories and the incursions into Lebanon are assessed by most countries and peoples as the direct consequence of the Camp David deal. In trying to speed up the Israeli-Egyptian talks the American administration is trying to reconcile the incompatible--to secure additional votes from voters with Zionist inclinations, to support Tel Aviv and at the same time to reassure the allies and mislead public opinion in the Muslim countries, first and foremost in the oil-extracting countries. If not talks, then at least the semblance of talks--that was the aim of the Linowitz trip. Another round in the farce among the participants in the Camp David deal cannot bring a settlement of the explosive Near East crisis one step nearer.

COMMENTARY ON CIA ESTIMATES OF SOVIET DEFENSE SPENDING

LD102340 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Commentary by Valeriy Belyanskiy on an article published recently in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE called "Why the Kremlin Doubled Arms Outlay":

Sir Winston Churchill once remarked that a lie was merely a terminological inexactitude. Well the United States Central Intelligence Agency in its 1976 report on Soviet defense spendings gave figures that were double the real ones and it properly [as heard] considered that this arithmetical inexactitude was in no way a lie. At any rate I suspect the CIA was not troubled by moral considerations at all. After all, this was presented as a matter directly concerning the well-being of the American nation, it was a question of how Washington ought to respond to the alleged growing Soviet military potential.

The CIA's arithmetical inexactitude recently enabled the United States Congress to pass the biggest ever military budget in American history. As for the well-being of the nation, which consists primarily of taxpayers, its benefits from this are highly questionable. All these facts were presented to the readers of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in an article entitled "Why the Kremlin Doubled Arms Outlays." The article was contributed to the paper by a former CIA employee, (Arthur Macey Cox), who specializes in Soviet affairs and ergo knows all all about it. For one thing he quotes weighty references, such as the finding of the United States strategic institute. For example, this institute concluded that instruments prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency, as well as by United States academic economists, had been in error by as much as 100 percent. The estimates were accepted without question, and economists have not yet recovered from the shock of that experience. Also, significantly in my view, (Arthur Cox) refers to ex-President Richard Nixon's words in his book "The Real War." In that book Nixon recalls that when the first concrete steps toward arms control were taken American presidents were being supplied by the CIA with figures on Russian military spending, and he adds that they were later arbitrarily doubled by the CIA. And he adds: Thanks in part to this intelligence blunder we will find ourselves looking down the nuclear barrel in the mid-eighties.

Many other significant admissions from (Arthur Cox's) article could be cited such as the admission that there is a vast difference between the expenditures of the European NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty countries. In fact, the expenditures of the Warsaw Treaty countries are only one quarter of NATO's expenditures. But as fascinating as these admissions are in factual terms they appear to me to be even more fascinating in political terms. Deliberate errors in evaluating the Soviet military potential serve, as the record shows, to frighten the man in the street in the West with the alleged threat from the East. Such intimidation has now been going on for months on both sides of the Atlantic on an unparalelled scale. The purpose of such intimidation is quite simple. It is to create a psychological climate so conducive to escalating the arms race that people will accept this as both justified and logical.

If that is the end then evidently it justified the means, such as those revealed by (Arthur Cox) in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. His article concludes with these significant words: The preception of Soviet military superiority is an illusion based in large part on a misunderstanding of the facts. It would have been more exact to say based on a deliberate distortion of the facts, or a big lie--the price for which is very high indeed.

U.S. DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

LD101930 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 10 Sep, TASS--William Perry, U.S. undersecretary of defence, now on a visit in China, said at a press conference in Beijing that the U.S. administration had granted export licences to more than 400 companies covering the sale to China of a number of products which can be used for military purposes, including modern computers.

ASSOCIATED PRESS reports from Beijing that William Perry said that the months to come would see the signing of the first contracts for the delivery of a number of goods, such as, computing technology, precise instruments, semiconductors, radards. and transport helicopters. Up to 20 contracts have been approved envisaging the supply of auxiliary military equipment, among them trucks and other means of transportation.

William Perry said that the Chinese side expressed the wish to sell rare earth elements to the United States: titanium, vanadium, tantalum and others.

The visit of the U.S. military and political delegation led by William Perry to the capital of China is regarded in Washington as a milestone in the history of the development of U.S.-Chinese relations in the military field. The U.S. undersecretary of defence said at the early stage of the visit that he hoped for "concrete results" in "cooperation between the two countries in the military field." In particular, one of the aims of his visit was to address China's capacity to use U.S. technology, according to UPI, military technology, mainly.

The plans for the sale of a number of strategic goods to China announced by Perry--the goods that can be used for military purposes, testify to the fact that the programme of the visit is being implemented and that one can expect new steps towards military rapprochment between Washington and Beijing whose alliance is fraught with a grave threat to international security and universal peace.

IZVESTIYA: PRC OFFERS U.S. SITES FOR ESPIONAGE BASES

LD110933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" in V. Tarasov "World Today" roundup: "Building Nests of Spies"]

[Text] It is known that the Beijing administration is assiduously coaxing the most reactionary and militant circles of the West into "assisting" China to rebuild its military machine and update its combat equipment and capability.

The highest military ranks of the imperialist states are frequent visitors to China. W. Perry, U.S. under secretary of defence, is currently visiting secret military installations in China. Not every high-ranking administrator in Beijing is allowed to do this. The phrase "the visit will help to develop the process of establishing cooperation between the armies of the two countries" is not disappearing from the pages of the Chinese press. And in fact there is extremely close cooperation if the Beijing leadership even intends to offer its territory for...siting U.S. espionage nests. I refer to the possibility of the establishment of two U.S. bases from which military reconnaissance against the Soviet Union and India would be carried out.

Need it be said that China's actions are fraught with further complication of the international situation and create a threat to neighboring states.

REPORT ON RESULT OF PRC NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

LD101530 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep, TASS--The Third Session of the 5th National People's Congress of China has ended its work here. The session made major changes in the leadership of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Accepted was the resignation of Hua Guofeng as premier of the State Council (he keeps the post of chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China) and also of six deputy premiers of the State Council: Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, Xu Xiangqian (defence minister) and Wang Renzhong. It has been announced that all of them continue their work at the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Chen Yonggui was relieved of the post of deputy premier of the State Council. He was criticized as an active proponent of the Cultural Revolution course in the countryside.

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Zhao Ziyang was appointed new premier of the State Council (before the appointment he was deputy-premier of the State Council). The new vice-premiers are Yang Jingren, Zhang Aiping, Huang Hua (foreign minister). Changes were made in the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The session approved the budget for 1980 and the budget estimates for 1981, as well as economic plans for 1980 and 1981 which envisage a reduction in the pace of economic development and "a reform of management of the economy", introduction of methods of "market regulation" and invigoration of activities of the private sector.

A number of laws were passed: a law on taxation on mixed enterprises with the participation of foreign capital (which creates favourable conditions for penetration of foreign capital into China), the law on citizenship of the People's Republic of China, the law on marriage and the law on income tax.

An amendment was introduced into Article 45 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China which cancels the right of the population to use dazibaos and "extensive criticism". Besides, the decision was taken on revision of the functioning Constitution of China and a commission was set up to draft the revised Constitution.

The session reaffirmed China's former foreign-policy course, and direct anti-Soviet statements were made again.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON 32d DPRK ANNIVERSARY CONTINUES

DPRK General Consul Address

SK101337 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The assistance and great contribution which the Soviet Union gave us in the fight for liberation and the ensuing building of peace has resulted in success for the Korean people, said Comrade (Yan Sik), general consul of the DPRK, at a grand meeting held in Nahodka in honor of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The consul emphasized that the peoples of the DPRK and the USSR are united in steadfast friendship based on deep-rooted class interests.

Lebedev: Economic Successes

LD101317 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 3

[I. Lebedev commentary: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] Today is the 32d anniversary of the formation of the DPRK. The Soviet Army's liberation mission, which ended Japanese colonial rule, created all the opportunities for building an independent democratic state in the northern part of the Korean Peninsula.

The proclamation of the DPRK on 9 September 1948 was an outstanding event in the long history of the Korean people's struggle for their freedom, independence and social progress. Backed by the labor enthusiasm of the broad people's masses rallied around the Korean Workers Party and by cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the Korean people are achieving great successes in all spheres of the economy.

The republic now has fuel and energy, metallurgical and mining sectors of industry. Machine tool building, the chemical industry and light industry are well developed. At the end of the seventies the country was producing more than 30 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and more than 50 million tons of coal a year; steel production capacity has reached 4 million tons a year. Here is a characteristic indicator--today the republic's industry produces in 5 days as much as was produced in the whole of 1944--on the eve of liberation. The DPRK working people are greeting their great festival with new successes in their work and are keeping a 100-day labor watch in honor of the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress.

The DPRK working people's successes in building a new life would be weightier if the country were not still divided in half. The south of the Korean Peninsula is still ruled by a repressive puppet regime, which cruelly suppresses all democratic rights and freedoms. Soviet people voice solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for the country's unification by peaceful means on a democratic basis.

The USSR and the DPRK are linked by bonds of class fraternity founded on the commonality of their fundamental interests. They are sealed by the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. On the day of the Korean working people's festival Soviet people warmly hail the achievements of the fraternal Korean people in building socialism and wish for the realization of their cherished aspiration--the motherland's unification.

Solovyev: 'Impressive' Achievements

LD101309 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Sep 80 p 3

[Vladimir Solovyev article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Along the path of Creation"]

[Text] On 9 September the Korean people mark their national holiday--the day of the DPRK's proclamation.

The republic's development during those 32 years can rightly be described as the successful creation of a new society. The new Korea's achievements are impressive: The country has become a socialist state with modern industry and developed, mechanized agriculture. And despite the fact that in 1950-1953 it had to wage a bloody and destructive war unleashed by the South Korean aggressors with the support of American imperialist circles, by 1958 the socialist transformations were complete.

Great changes have taken place during that time in agriculture, where agrarian reform was carried out back in 1946. In 1960 cooperativization was fully completed and great successes were achieved on the basis of mechanization and the use of improved methods of soil cultivation, fertilizers and land reclamation. Thus in 1974, 7 million tons of grain crops were harvested in the country-250 percent more than in 1946; and by the end of the current 7-year plan (1978-1984), the gross grain yield is to reach 10 million tons.

Fraternal ties between the People's Korea and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are expanding and strengthening. It was our state which concluded the first equal international agreement on economic and cultural cooperation with the young republic. At the time of that agreement's 30th anniversary the newspaper NODONG SINMUN wrote: "Its conclusion was an event of historic significance in the cause of strengthening the traditional friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples."

Cooperation between our countries in the economic and cultural spheres is supplemented by a common approach to many international problems. The USSR supports the DPRK's peace initiatives, which are aimed at eliminating the continued partition of the country and creating favorable conditions for the country's unification on peaceful, democratic principles with no outside interference.

During these festive days the Soviet people send their Korean brothers congratulations and wishes for new victories on the path of peace, socialism and progress.

NODONG SINMUN JOURNALISTS END USSR VISIT

LD101155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Guests from the DPRK"]

[Text] A delegation of the NODONG SINMUN newspaper, organ of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, headed by (So Don Bom), deputy chief editor, has been in the Soviet Union on the invitation of the PRAVDA editorial board. The Korean guests visited, in addition to Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Kishinev and Kharkov, where they familizarized themselves with the work experience of the party press and with Soviet people's achievements, labor and life.

The delegation was received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, took part in the friendly talk which took place.

SOUTH ASIA

PDPA ENCOURAGES AFGHAN YOUTH TO JOIN ARMY

LD101620 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 10 Sept 80

[Text] Kabul, 10 Sep,TASS--A message of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to the youth of the country has been published here. It calls upon the Afghan youth to stand on guard of the gains of the April revolution, to wage resolute struggle against deisgns of imperialism and reaction, Chinese hegemonists, internal and external counterrevolution. In the document it is emphasized that the April revolution created favourable conditions for the development and flourishing of all nationalities of Afghanistan, a favourable atmosphere for ensuring in the country genuine equality and social justice. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the vanguard of the working class and all working people of the country, it is noted in the message, takes vigorous steps to put into life these lofty aims. The party guides the struggle of the Afghan working people which is building a developed, progressive, free and sovereign Afghanistan.

The message resolutely denounces the designs of enemies of Afghanistan. The message points out that former exploiters supported by the forces of imperialism, above all the United States and its flunkeys--Chinese hegemonists are nurturing plans of conspiracies against the young democratic republic in a bid to turn back the wheel of history.

The young people of Afghanistan, the document runs, should resolutely fight against counter-revolution shoulder-to-shoulder with the people's armed forces of the country. The sacred task of the members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan is to take arms in hand and to defend their revolution. The youth of Afghanistan should know that the happiness of the people and its future depend on ensuring tranquility and security in the country, the message stresses. The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan expresses confidence that many thousands of members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan will voluntarily join the army and by their practical deeds will prove the devotion to the ideals of the revolution.

The Afghan Army, it is noted in the document, stands on guard of the interests of the working people of the country. This is the army of the working people, and to serve in the army is the honour and duty of every citizen of the country.

The enemies of the revolution will inevitably be a failure, the victory will be ours, the message stresses in conclusion.

PRAVDA REPORTS KARMAL SPEECH TO INTELLIGENTSIA

LD101551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Meeting of Intelligentsia]

[Text] Kabul, 7 September--A meeting of representatives of the intelligentsia of the Afghan capital and Kabul Province took place today in one of Kabul's largest auditoriums--the (Salamkhane). Members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and of the republic's Revolutionary Council also participated in it.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, delivered a report to the assembly.

"A process of normalization is taking place in the country," Babrak Karmal declared. "The government's socioeconomic program is being implemented consistently.

"During the very critical days at the end of last year," Babrak Karmal went on to point out, "when we were faced with the question of the April revolution's survival, the Soviet Union gave the Afghan people international assistance in defending the country's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. If that assistance had not been given, Afghanistan would have ceased to exist as an independent state.

"Now at the new stage of the April revolution," Babrak Karmal pointed out, "favorable conditions have been created for the development of science and technology, education and culture, public health and social security. Increasingly significant prospects for the activities of the people's intelligentsia are opening up every day. The intelligentsia is called upon to play an appreciable role in implementing the extensive program of cultural transformations in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which accords with the Afghan people's fundamental interests."

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT MEETS WITH EDITOR OF NEW PARTY PAPER

LD100905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 5

["Correspondent" report: "First Issue of Newspaper"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 September--The first issue of the newspaper TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION [HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR], organ of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, has been published in Kabul. A message of greetings from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and prime minister of Afghanistan, published on the front page notes that the newspaper is called upon to play an important organizational, educational, propaganda and mobilizing role among party members and the people's masses.

In the editorial building your correspondent met with Mahmud Barialay, chief editor of the newspaper and member of the PDPA Central Committee.

"The appearance of the party newspaper is an important event in the Afghan people's life," M. Barialay says. "It has been welcomed enthusiastically not only by party members but by representatives of all strata of the population--employees, workers and intelligentsia."

Our newspaper, M. Barialay went on, will strive to play the same noble role in strengthening unity between the party and people as PRAVDA plays in the Soviet Union. As its chief editor I would like to send revolutionary greetings to all readers of the fraternal newspaper PRAVDA.

PRAVDA REPORTS GROMYKO, NGUYEN CO THACH KREMLIN SPEECHES

LD11117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Unity"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Nguyen Co Thach during which there was an exchange of speeches.

Welcoming the guest, A.A. Gromyko said:

Soviet-Vietnamese relations are sealed by the treaty on friendship and cooperation, which reliably serves the cause of our countries' socialist building and the cause of peace and peoples' security. We are embracing more and more new spheres. As L.I. Brezhnev noted during the July summit meeting in Moscow, "Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is strongly built and becomes richer and brighter with each passing year."

Today's talks took place in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding traditional in our meetings. The significance of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation for the cause of peace, above all in Southeast Asia, is particularly great at the present time, when imperialist forces are seeking to reverse the process of normalization of the international situation. There are many examples of this--the U.S. announcement of the notorious "new nuclear strategy," the U.S. ruling circles' ambitions to establish military control over various parts of the world on the pretext of protecting their so-called "vital interests" thousands of miles away from their own shores, and the political and economic blackmailing of various states and peoples. The Soviet Union, the other socialist community states and all progressive forces counter these actions by consistent efforts to prevent a slide into cold war and a new twist to the arms race spiral. We have to our credit a substantial stock of conterstructive proposals on the development of international cooperation.

The jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was held not long ago. The conference adopted important documents formulating the states' new proposals. The proposals relate to an important sphere of the struggle to curb the arms race and implement disarmament. They concern holding a summit meeting of leaders of states in all parts of the world to examine questions connected with eliminating seats of international tension and preventing war.

These proposals, made on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states, are on the table before all the world's governments. Western states are considering whether or not these proposals are suitable and are raising a variety of questions. We are answering them, of course, and giving pertinent explanations. But we would hold that the Western states, above all the governments of major countries, will respond positively to these proposals and that we will take our places together at the negotiating table to find ways of overcoming tension and strengthening peace.

An important task is the normalization of the situation in Asia, which the imperialists and those aligned with them want to turn into a continent of dangerous seats of tension and conflicts. These forces of imperialism and hegemonism are responsible for the conflict situation in Southeast Asia and are poisoning the international climate in the Far East and on the Indian subcontinent. Washington is building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean and inciting the ASEAN countries to transform that organization into a military-political grouping.

In a number of cases China has been willing to assume the role of strike link for those forces which oppose progressive changes in keeping with the interests of the ASEAN continent's peoples. A graphic example of Chinese hegemonism is its aggressive policy toward Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. But the Soviet Union does not abandon its friends when they are in trouble. It gives the fraternal peoples of these countries the assistance they need to defend their freedom and independence against outside encroachments.

We are convinced that Asia--the continent where more than one-half of the world population lives and which has inherited complex economic and social problems from the past--needs peaceful cooperation and good neighborliness to be able to solve them. Therefore we invariably and consistently advocate the establishment of lasting peace and security in Asia through the joint efforts of the Asian states themselves.

The Soviet Union welcomes the Asian countries' initiatives directed by concern for peace, including the proposals on transforming the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia into a zone of peace. We fully support the constructive proposals elaborated at the recent conference of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers. They are a good basis for the normalization of relations between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states and also for the normalization of the situation in this region as a whole. It is quite obvious that the ASEAN countries must be just as interested in this as the states of Indochina.

In conclusion, permit me to express confidence that the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) foreign minister will be a new and important step in strengthening and developing comprehensive Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

In reply Nguyen Co Thach stressed that the Vietnamese people warmly support the USSR's tireless efforts in the struggle for peace. We fully support, he said, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's assessments of the international situation in his Alma-Ata speech. In the present situaton, in which U.S. imperialism is striving with might and main to play the "China card," to unleash cold war again and to undermine international detente, the paramount task of all peoples is to struggle to preserve peace and achieve disarmament. The SRV Government is in complete solidarity with the USSR's initiatives and the Warsaw Pact states' 15 May declaration aimed at strengthening international security, intensifying the detente process and reducing the danger of war in Europe or anywhere else in the world.

We rate highly and wholly approve the USSR's internationalist actions to assist the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

The SRV foreign minister went on to say that the Vietnamese people, forced to endure aggressive wars which were the longest and hardest since World War II, have borne and are bearing aloft the banner of peace, national independence and socialism, have smashed their enemies and have embarked on the path of socialism.

We made these striking achievements because our people's struggle took place in an exceptionally favorable international situation, when human society had embarked on the path of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale--a path opened up by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Our people would have been unable to win such great victories had it not been for the existence of the insuperable might of the Soviet Union, the prop in our struggle, had it not been for the massive, comprehensive and selfless assistance which the great Soviet people have given and are giving us.

Without doubt our victories are inseparable from the sincere support and assistance of other fraternal countries and all progressive mankind.

The relations of lasting friendship linking the SRV and the USSR, the minister went on, are becoming stronger and richer every day. These relations are the fruit of a lengthy revolutionary process. The signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our countries marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of relations of friendship and collaboration between the SRV and the USSR and was a contribution to the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and all over the world.

The July summit meeting between Comrades Le Duan and L.I. Brezhnev was an important political event in relations between our parties and states. The brilliant success of the joint space flight by USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut V.V. Gorbatko and the first Vietnamese cosmonaut, Pham Tuan, is evidence that relations of cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are steadily widening. And Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was quite right when he said: "Friendship is above all deeds and actions whose significance is tested by time. And this test convinces us that Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is strongly built and is becoming richer and brighter with each passing year."

On behalf of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) Central Committee and the SRV Government and people, the SRV foreign minister expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and government and fraternal people of the USSR for their great and comprehensive assistance and support for the cause of the Vietnamese people's revolution.

Southeast Asia, Nguyen Co Thach went on, is currently one of the world hottest spots. The great-power hegemonist and expansionist policy of the Beijing ruling circles, who are in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, is a direct threat to the independence, peace and stability of all states in the region.

The chief problem is to halt Beijing's policy of aggression and interference against the three Indochinese countries and against peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers on 17-18 July in Vientiane put forward realistic proposals aimed at discussion with the ASEAN countries of ways of settling existing problems on the basis of respect for one another's legitimate interests. These constructive initiatives by the three Indochinese countries, above all the 4-point proposals by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, gained powerful support from the USSR, the socialist countries and the world public. The Vietnamese people consistently and persistently pursuing a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation toward the ASEAN countries and are ready to discuss with them the question of creating a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to make their contribution to maintaining world peace and security.

The luncheon took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

VASILYEV LAUDS VIETNAMESE APPROACH TO REGIONAL QUESTIONS

LD101405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vasilyev commentary: "Important Initiative by Vietnam"]

[Text] The present tense situation in Southeast Asia is arousing profound concern among the world public. And this is natural, since the events which are going on in this disturbed region embody a serious threat to the cause of peace and the people's security. Analyzing these events, it is impossible not to arrive at the only correct conclusion--that the main reason for the instability in Southeast Asia is the subversive and provocative activity of the Chinese hegemonists and U.S. imperialism.

Beijing, with ever more active support from Washington, is encouraging provocative sorties by the remains of Pol Pot gangs against People's Kampuchea and exerting blatant pressure on the ASEAN countries, primarily Thailand, whose territory they are trying to transform into a bridgehead for subversive activity against the countries of Indochina which border it. The Chinese military is systematically carrying out armed raids on the northern regions of Vietnam, blatantly threatening its people with new acts of aggression.

However, against all these provocative actions Socialist Vietnam is pitching its courage and determination. After many years of stubborn struggle for their independence and freedom, the heroic Vietnamese people are filled with only one wish--to live in peace so as to heal the war wounds as rapidly as possible, to create a prosperous and happy life, to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries and also with those who cherish the cause of peace and the people's freedom.

The consistent peace-loving policy which the SRV Government under the leadership of the Communist Party is invariably pursuing, has won lofty international authority for the republic.

The results of the recent meetings between UN General Secretary K. Waldheim and SRV leaders have particularly aroused a broad response among the world public. In the talks which took place at that time the Vietnamese side, affirming its loyalty to the policy of strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia, proposed a concrete program for eliminating tension in relations among the countries of this region. This program, as is known, was based on the deeply argued proposals advanced at the conference of the three Indochina countries' foreign ministers. It constitutes a good basis for long-term dialogue with interested countries, excluding interference in their affairs by any foreign and hegemonist imperialist forces.

And it is not Vietnam's fault that these peace-loving proposals, which open up real prospects for restoring stability in Southeast Asia, are persistently rejected by the countries backed by Beijing and Washington.

As already reported, at the end of August the SRV Foreign Ministry published a memorandum which expressed a resolute demand for an end to China's aggressive policy, pursued in conjunction with Washington, against the countries of Southeast Asia. This document clearly laid out all the steps necessary to settle the situation which has been created in this region.

The SRV Foreign Ministry memorandum was disseminated at UN headquarters as an official General Assembly and Security Council document. There is no doubt that the tense situation being created today in Southeast Asia will attract great attention from the participants in the forthcoming UN General Assembly session or that Vietnam's peace initiatives will find there the understanding and support they deserve.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: THAILAND UNDER U.S., PRC PRESSURE

LD111031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 80 p 3

[A. Golts Commentary "Who is Fanning Conflict"]

[Text] For many years now Southeast Asia has been one of the most unstable regions in the world. Entire generations of Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampucheans have been born and grown up to the whine of bombs and the sound of shellbursts.

Even now this long-suffering land knows no peace. The criminal plans of those who once again want to kindle military conflict here are exposed by a recently published SRV Foreign Ministry memorandum.

This document emphasizes that the achievement of lasting peace and stability in South Asia is now being hindered by China's hegemonist and expansionist policy. In this Beijing relies on the support of the United States, which has declared some kind of "parallel interests" with China. Proceeding from these "interests," Beijing and Washington are trying to turn the Thai-Kampuchean border into a dangerously explosive region and are pushing the Thai leadership toward an increasingly open confrontation with the states of Indochina.

The Thai ruling circles, the memorandum states, have repeatedly rejected Vietnam's proposals to conclude a nonaggression treaty. But now Bangkok, along with Beijing and Washington, has raised a ballyhoo over the so-called "Vietnamese threaty" in an endeavor to untie their hands for interference in the internal afairs of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam.

In the past, too, Thailand blindly followed a course dictated from across the ocean. Thai troops participated in the U.S. "dirty war" against Vietnam. Bangkok made its territory available for American military bases. And now Washington's Beijing successors are enticing Bangkok onto a dangerous path of confrontation with neighboring states. China is doing everything possible to create a bridgehead on Thai territory for the "partisan war" of Pol Pot's followers against People's Kampuchea. "Whereas previously Beijing wanted to fight the United States to the last Vietnamese and was quite recently fighting Vietnam to the last Kampuchean by means of the Pol Pot clique, now Beijing is ready to 'fight' Kampuchea and the SRV to the last Thai," the memorandum points out.

It exposes the dishonest U.S. and Chinese speculations on the so-called "refugee problem." Deliberately equating Pol Pot's surviving followers with their victims, Beijing is trying with Washington to support the remnants of counterrevolutionary gangs. The SRV Foreign Ministry draws attention to the fact that all Southeast Asian countries without exception need lasting, stable peace. The way to it is clear--the interference by external forces in the region's affairs must be ended.

At the Vientiane foreign ministers conference Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam expressed readiness to sign bilateral or multilateral nonaggression agreements with Thailand and agreements not to allow their territory to be used as a base for hostile actions against each other. It was emphasized that, if Thailand is unwilling to hold direct talks with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, they can be held through intermediaries. The conference participants proposed creating a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The Indochinese countries' constructive proposals have elicited a broad response worldwide. However, they have been turned down by the Thai Government not without pressure from the United States and China. Thai Foreign Minister Sawetsila here advanced the deliberately unacceptable idea of creating a demilitarized zone only on Kampuchean territory.

Vietnam's constructive, sober approach to the region's problems, which has been confirmed yet again in the SRV Foreign Ministry memorandum, is receiving increasingly broad world public support.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JAGIELSKI VISIT

Meeting With Suslov

LD101654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep, TASS--A meeting was held today in the CPSU Central Committee between Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

During the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Mikhail Suslov and Mieczyslaw Jagielski exchanged opinions on questions which are of interest for both sides.

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD111146 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today received in the Kremlin member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

Questions of further consolidation and development of all-round relations between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic were discussed in the course of the talk. It was emphasized that in the present-day conditions it is particularly important to comprehensively enhance the efficiency of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation both on the bilateral basis and within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

PZPR SEEKS TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN PARTY

LD110034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2330 GMT 10 Sep 80

["Party Aktivs in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep (TASS)--We are transmitting the text of the report published today in PRAVDA on the party aktivs in Poland:

At the present time over the whole of the country gatherings of party aktivs are taking place, at which the results of the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee are being discussed. The aktivs were held, in particular, in Warsaw, Gdansk, and Katowice. Taking part in their work are S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and other Polish leaders.

As the press reports, at the aktivs communists are discussing the vitally important questions aimed at settling and normalizing the situation in the country. Specific measures are being marked out to strengthen the mutual ties between the PZPR and the working people, above all with the working class of Poland, in order to eliminate the sources of tension and the miscalculations that have been permitted in the socioeconomic sphere, and to ensure that the economic potential of the country functions fully.

It is being noted at the aktivs that are taking place that the working class is facing a serious test at this time and that the most important task of the PZPR at present is the restoration of the trust of the working class and of all working people in the party.

As S. Kania, the first secretary of PZPR Central Comittee, noted in his speech in Katowice, everything is now being done in order to raise the PZPR's role in solving urgent problems. In the party, he said, complete mobilization and full commitment and fidelity to ideological principles are necessary. After 36 years of socialist construction, socialism in Poland has become not only a socioeconomic system but has also become part of the national consciousness of millions of Poles.

The overcoming of difficulties with which Poland is now dealing depends on the work of the party and on the combat spirit [boyevitost] of the Polish comrades. The events have shown that the PZPR has constantly devoted attention and has been counting on the great ideological and political maturity of the working class, the basic and chief force of the socialist system in Poland which is a guarantee of the overcoming of the considerable socioeconomic difficulties which the Polish People's Republic is now experiencing.

It is necessary to see, S. Kania said in his speech at the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, that a struggle is being waged not only to restore the confidence of the working class and of the working people but also to wage an acute struggle against the enemy.

At the same time that the party is striving to resolve the difficult problems in the country, the antisocialist enemy wishes to make use of the conflicts that have arisen with aims that run counter to those which are desired and favored by the workers. We shall, he continued, resolutely oppose attempts to disrupt order, incidences of self-willfulness and feebleness [rasslableniye], and the persecution of working people who are honestly and selflessly working for the good of Poland. Today this is the exceptionally important task of our party, of its ideological front, of the whole of our aktiv.

At the present time the Polish working class is visibly proving in deeds its glorious battle and internationalist traditions, its political maturity and its support for the tested vanguard--the PZPR. The working class of fraternal Poland is demonstrating its fidelity to the socialist gains, achieved during the years of people's power under the guidance of the Polish United Workers' Party. The country's working class and the Polish working people are at the present time resolutely disassociating themselves from the intrigues of the antisocialist forces and from the designs of those who would like to push Poland onto the road of renunciation of the gains of socialism. As TRYBUNA LUDU writes, the ideological-political maturity of the working class creates the conditions for Poland's further development along the road of socialism.

POLISH STRIKES NOT VIEWED AS ANTISOCIALIST

LD102352 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Igor Fesunenko, political observer of Soviet television and radio, says the following about the situation in Poland:

The situation in the People's Republic of Poland has been normalized. In a speech at a recent meeting of the party aktiv in Gdansk, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed that the wave of mass strikes had passed. The large majority of enterprises have resumed work. The rhythm of working life is being successfully normalized, to the great regret and disappointment of Western propaganda, which has all this time tried to encourage Polish workers to go on striking.

Esteemed listeners, I wish to draw your attention to the conclusions which the Polish leaders have drawn now after analyzing the events of the past few weeks. Stanislaw Kania emphasized that when asking for improved conditions of life, higher wages and improved food supplies for the population, the workers did not in any way question or intend to question the political and socioeconomic foundations of the people's system and were not taking a stand against socialism, which, in the view of the working people of Poland, has always been, is and always will remain unchanged in that country.

Regardless of the fact that various antisocialist elements tried to take part in the workers' protests and regardless of the hysterical agitation campaign in the Western press and imperialist radios, like Radio Free Europe, the Polish working class did not let itself be deceived by these provocations. This is not surprising because the working class of Poland, which was brought up in the spirit of glorious revolutionary traditions and the heroic antifascist struggle in World War II and which gained great experience in the building of the new socialist state, was not following the provocateurs. The workers were making their own working class demands [Words indistinct].

Now that the situation is returning to normal in this country, I wish to express satisfaction once more over the fact that the Polish working class did not follow the antisocialist elements, the agitated and dirty provocateurs from the imperialist camp. We believed and believe in our Polish friends. We wish them success in strengthening the socialist system which is the firm foundation for further development of the fraternal People's Republic of Poland.

BUNDESTAG FIGURE CITED ON NONINTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS

LD101304 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 10 Sep TASS--Karsten D. Voight, a foreign affairs expert of the Bundestag SPD faction, stressed that the events in Poland "are the matter of the people of that country, the Polish United Workers' Party and the Government of the Polish People's Republic alone."

Speaking at a trade union conference in Frankfurt-am-Maine he pointed to the danger of the attempts by certain circles in NATO countries, including the FRG, to interfere in Poland's domestic affairs. He said that such a policy, which is now being propagated by the influential forces in the West, would call in question the cause of peace and detente.

Karsten D. Voight pointed out that the same forces in the FRG which reject any democratic reforms in their country and are initiators of the further infringement of democratic rights and freedoms in the FRG come out in favour of interference in the Polish affairs.

He warned a number of leaders of the West German trade unions against giving financial aid to the so-called "opposition forces" in Poland. Karsten D. Voight stated that the Polish Government is the only partner of the FRG Government in the further development of the policy of peace and detente between the two countries.

ZYUBANOV: FRG SEEKING TO DISTORT WEST BERLIN AGREEMENT

LD110851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Stanislav Zyubanov "Commentator's Column": "An Important Element of Detente"]

[Text] West Berlin--Nine years ago, on 3 September 1971, the agreement between the USSR, the United, Britain and France on West Berlin was signed. Together with the well-known treaties and agreements concluded between socialist countries and the FRG, it helped to normalize the situation in the region and ended a period of dangerous confrontation in central Europe.

Every inhabitant of West Berlin is well aware of the tremendous benefit which the city gained from the signing of the quadripartite agreement. It settled the questions of the city's relationship with the outside world. West Berliners gained extensive opportunities for visiting the GDR. Transit communications across GDR territory also acquired a firm foundation.

And yet, immediately after the signing of the agreement, which reflects a balance of interests among all the sides involved, some Western politicians, and West Germans above all, determined to "correct" that balance after the event in the West's favor. They deliberately tried to violate the key provision of the agreement that West Berlin is not an integral part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in the future. They used every available loophole and every possible trick to circumvent this cardinal provision and to make it appear that West Berlin, which in fact has a special political status, "is no different" from any other FRG Land.

Sessions of various political factions and commissions of the West German Bundestag are regularly held here, hundreds of kilometers from Bonn. It has recently become fashionable to hold meetings of FRG Landtag factions here too.

And attempts are being made to set up official Bonn offices within the city limits. The election of West Berlin governing Mayor D. Stobbe as chairman of the FRG Bundesrat in 1978 flagrantly contradicts the spirit and the letter of the quadripartite agreement, as do the recent attempts to drag the city into the exclusive EEC grouping.

"Demonstrative measures" of this kind poison the atmosphere around West Berlin. And past years have shown that this political line is not fortuitous. Certain circles in the FRG and other NATO countries persistently encourage it.

This whole, protracted political game is, however, both hopeless and dangerous. Responsible West Berlin politicians must realize that to strain the quadripartite agreement "to breaking point" is intolerable. It must be strictly observed and fully implemented.

FRG AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY GROMYKO

LD101928 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the FRG ambassador in the USSR Hans Georg Wieck, at the latter's request. Questions of further development of relations between the USSR and FRG, and also some problems pertaining to European security were touched upon in the course of the talk.

BRITAIN RECALLS ALL DIPLOMATS FROM IRAN

LD101332 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] London, 9 Sep, TASS--Britain has recalled all of its diplomats from Iran. This actually implies the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries, although a spokesman for the British Foreign Office claimed today that the decision to recall the diplomats was not tantamount to a rupture of diplomatic relations. According to observers, this sharp aggravation of the crisis in the development of British-Iranian relations has been a direct result of the series of trials, which were staged in London in the cases of Iranian students arrested one and a half months ago, when the police dispersed a massive political demonstration. An overwhelming majority of the students were, in spite of the repeated protests of the Iranian Government, found guilty of "violating public order" and sentenced to different penalties, including to paying fines, imprisonment and expulsion from Britain.

SUYETINA COMMENTS ON VIOLENCE, POLITICAL SITUATION IN TURKEY

LD110400 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] According to innumerable reports from Turkey, the swelling wave of terror and political killings is intensifying at a terrifying rate. For example, as AFP has reported, the number of people who fell victim to political brutality rose to 33 persons in 24 hours last Wednesday.

The lengthy list of towns where acts of armed brutality have become daily occurences covers various regions of the country. Civilians are being fired upon in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Adana, Bursa, Karabuk, Ordu and Bingol. People are being killed in broad daylight in streets, shops, coffee houses, drug stores, and even in physicians' offices. In fact, an undeclared civil war is being waged in Turkey. Nobody can say that there is no danger to one's life.

Fascism is attacking the Turkish people; it is trying to suppress the struggle of broad working people's masses for peace, democracy and socioeconomic rights. Things have reached a point where fascist commandos are occupying some Turkish towns.

On the other hand, the extreme rightwing Nationalist Action Party and the Bozkurts, who constitute its militant organization, are attempting--together with the Maoists and other leftist anarchist elements--to accuse the democratic forces of the country of expanding political violence. Using this pretext, pressure is being applied on the Turkish Revolutionary Trade Unions Confederation, the Turkish Labor Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the progressive organizations of Turkish intellectuals, the progressive youth organization and [word indistinct] and others.

It is clear that political mass killings and attempts to terrorize broad people's masses are not in the interests of Turkish workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals; they are in the interests of big capitalists and foreign monopolies. The latter, with the help of fascist elements, wish to suppress those who defend the rights of millions of Turkish working people.

A great many articles have appeared recently in the Western press on the great growth of terrorism in Turkey. The authors of these articles, in their analyses of the situation in the country, conclude that the economic crisis which exacerbates the social conflicts is in many ways responsible for the growth in terrorism. Turkey, in fact, has not escaped the economic crisis that envelopes the capitalist world. According to Turkish statistics, inflation has reached 80 percent. Turkey's state budget, like the country's foreign trade, is characterized by a very large deficit. The country's external dept has risen to a sum of about $20 billion. One-fifth of the population is unemployed. The prices of foodstuffs and other commodities are increasing each month. Undoubtedly, all of this causes the exacerbation of social conflicts.

But the Western press ignores the fact that Turkey's dependence on NATO and the policy of militarization imposed on Turkey by the United States are gobbling an increasingly larger proportion of Turkey's national budget. This is the true cause of the economic difficulties in Turkey. The United States, which has chosen the path of stepping up the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, is exerting (?effective) efforts to drag Turkey more extensively into its military preparations. After the lifting of the embargo against arms shipments to its ally, Washington has imposed a new military agreement on Ankara. This agreement envisages a U.S. military presence on Turkish territory on a firm basis. The goal of the U.S. and NATO militarists is to transform Turkey into a nuclear warfield for themselves.

As is known, the democratic forces in the country are opposed to the policy of militarization; they are opposed to the national interests of the country being made (?subservient) to the aggressive aims of U.S. imperialism. The extreme rightist circles in Turkey, which are the support base of NATO, plan to keep the country dependent on the Atlantic bloc by intensifying the terrorism against the democratic forces in the country. Therefore, it is hardly accidental that the increased talk of political terror, which has recently reached unprecedented proportions, coincides with the increase of U.S. influence in Turkey. As a result of this influence the process of militarization accelerates and the economic situation deteriorates--a situation that leads to the exacerbation of the social contradictions which fascist elements are trying to increase with the aid of [words indistinct].

Workers Oppose Fascism

LD110404 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Lidiya Suyetina Commentary]

[Text] As you are aware, NATO propaganda keeps claiming-- with the assistance of rightist forces in Turkey--that Turkey is allegedly facing a Soviet threat.

Despite the fact that Soviet-Turkish relations are developing along good neighborly lines, there is no end to the attempts to frighten the Turkish people with nonexistent Soviet threat.

In actual fact, dozens of Turkish citizens are daily being killed by fascist elements. (?supporters of) fascism are disseminating malicious fabrications about a so-called Soviet threat on the one hand, and, on the other, firing on Turkish workers and on party and trade union militants and murdering honest journalists and those who want to bring about a better life for the Turkish people by opposing Turkey's dependence on American imperialism. Yes, Turkey faces not a fabricated threat but a real one and Turkish democratic forces understand that this danger comes from fascism. The killers of MILLIYET editor Abdi Ipekci, distinguished trade unionist and member of the World Peace Council Kemal Turkler, famous writer Umit Kaftancioglu, Prof Cavit Orhan [name indistinct], a number of trade unionists, and many other peoples were fascist murderers.

Let us take a look at official statistics published in Turkey. It is obvious from these statistics that, despite the martial law in force in 20 provinces, more than 3,000 persons were the objects of acts of terror over the past 2 years--and all this happened in peacetime. I would like to take the opportunity to note that in firing on Turkish citizens, the fascists are using weapons obtained from America. The arms that are being shipped to Turkey on the pretext of repulsing the danger Turkey is facing are being used, in actual fact, against Turks themselves.

As is shown by very many reports in the Turkish papers, the belief is growing of the necessity of unity among Turkish democratic forces in the face of the runaway growth of fascist terror. Turkish democratic forces have often shown their solidarity with the Turkish working people in difficult times. Thus, for instance, the funeral ceremony for Kemal Turkler took on the nature of a powerful antifascist demonstration. As it is known, several hundred thousand working people from Istanbul and other Turkish towns participated in Kemal Turkler's funeral. Photographs published in Turkish papers show thousands of people gathered in front of the Muratpasa Mosque where the funeral took place, all giving the clenched fist salute together. According to newspaper reports, these people swore that fascism shall not succeed. Turkish workers saw off Kemal Turkler to the other world with such slogans as general resistance against fascism, long live the unity of action, and [words indistinct]. When those in the lead in the funeral procession reached Camlik Cemetery, the end of the procession was still close to the Muratpasa Mosque in Aksaray. The general strike proclaimed in protest against the killing of the trade union leader was a powerful warning to the fascist forces. The 1 million people who participated in the general strike strongly condemned the runaway growth of fascist terror.

The incidents which recently took place in Fatsa have also shown that all democratic forces are determined to practice unity of action to bar the way to fascism. The people of Fatsa united their forces in the struggle against extreme rightists. It is possible to cite a great many similar examples.

During a recent visit to Turkey, I heard many trade unionists and party people point out the necessity of various progressive organizations uniting their forces to resist the danger of fascism. The course of events since then, as emphasized in the Turkish democratic press, has shown the compelling logic of this view. It appears from the events taking place in Turkey that the workers class is answering the attack of fascism with an attack of its own. As a Turkish paper puts it, the workers class pits itself against the giant steps of fascist escalation and says, with its whole voice and might, stop!

SYRIA, LIBYA AGREE TO ESTABLISH UNIFIED STATE

Communique on Unification

LD101936 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus, 10 Sep, TASS--According to Radio Damascus, today in Tripoli negotiations were completed between the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhaf.

A joint communique adopted by the sides upon completion of the talks says that "both countries decided to achieve political, economic and military unity between them in all domains."

The document says that the new state is "part of the world national-liberation movement and a reliable ally of all the progressive and socialist forces." Unification of the two states pursues the aim of mobilising all the resources of the Arab peoples in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and the capitulatory regime of the Egyptian President as-Sadat.

Radio Damascus reported that during a months [as received] the leaders of Libya and Syria will hold additional negotiations on questions pertaining to the establishment of a single legislative and executive power.

Report on Documents

LD102118 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus, 10 Sep, TASS--Two important documents have been published here today: the Tripoli declaration on the establishment of the state of unity and a decision declaring unity between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The first document says that, guided by the main objectives of the Arab masses as well by the decisions of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'ath) and of the general people's congress, "the revolutionary leadership of Syria and Libya proclaim the establishment of a unified state comprising both countries."

The unity state, the document says, will fight for the creation of a united socialist Arab society in which power would belong to the people and an end will be put to exploitation and enslavement. The building of socialism is dictated not only by the needs of the Arab society, of [as received] also constitutes the chief means for the realisation of the potential of the masses. That is why the struggle for the building of socialism is the main task of the unified state. This state constitutes the base for the Arab revolutionary movement, the base and the means for the struggle against the Zionist presence in the Arab world, for the liberation of Palestine.

The Arab masses are the defender of this state. The unified state is the base for the Palestinian struggle. It fights for consolidating the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation which is the chief link in the struggle against the Camp Daivid collusion between U.S. imperialism, the Zionist enemy and the As-Sadat regime. This state is part of the world national liberation movement, an ally of the forces of socialism and freedom. It fights against Zionism, racism, imperialism, colonialism, reaction and against all forms of exploitation and enslavement.

The second document says that the leadership of the two countries will be the United Revolutionary Leadership. The unity state will have "a joint national congress" and a single executive authority.

Arutyunov Commentary

LD102110 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary]

[Text] The attention of the press and Arab public opinion is now focussed in Tripoli, where the establishment of a state comprising two countries--Syria and Libya--has been announced.

During his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed great confidence that the merger of the two countries will serve not just the interests of the Syrian and Libyan peoples, but also the interests of the entire Arab nation. Speaking about this action, he said that it was an important step on the road of strengthening Arab unity in the struggle against the plots of American and Zionist imperialism and anti-Arab local reaction and against the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian regime.

President Hafiz al-Asad spoke in the same spirit and said that the enemies of the Arabs are hatching new plots and added: We must be prepared to answer them at the appropriate time.

The determination of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Syrian Arab Republic to proceed on the path of unity met support from all parties of the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and from certain other Arab states. A number of Arab papers point out in this connection that the unity of Syria and Libya will help to strengthen both countries vis-a-vis American machinations and will enable them to activate their actions in the struggle against the separate capitulatory deals in the Middle East. This is causing anxiety in the United States, so much so that the Washington POST did not try to conceal the fact that the consolidation of Syria's positions, for instance, does not please Washington. The paper said that unity with Libya will make Syria's line more aggressive.

This is how imperialist and the Zionist propaganda describe the intransigence of Syria, as well as that of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, toward the anti-Arab capitulatory agreements of Camp David. This is self-evident, since Washington naturally wants to see Syria and Libya and the whole Arab world divided and weak and incapable of resisting the plans and actions of the Camp David parties.

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON MUSKIE LETTER

LD102024 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 10 Sep, TASS--Iranian Prime Minister M.A. Raja'i read over Tehran Radio a letter addressed to him by the U.S. State Secretary Edmund Muskie on American-Iranian relations. Among others, the letter contains an appeal to undertake efforts in order to constructively overcome the difficulties now existing between the two countries.

According to Muskie, the United States recognises the reality of the Iranian revolution and the legitimacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran...Muskie assures the Iranian prime minister that the United States has no intention of interfering in internal processes in Iran.

Further in the letter, Muskie expresses the view that in order to embark on a path leading to a better mutual understanding between the two countries it will be useful to establish regular channels for contacts. For his part. Edmund Muskie prefers these to be direct, albeit very cautious, contacts between the representatives of the governments of the United States and Iran.

According to the American UPI news agency, Prime Minister Raja'i, commenting on Muskie's letter insisted that the United States should repent of its crimes against Iran and apoligise. He has rejected the idea about holding direct negotiations on the fate of the American hostages still held on charges of espionage. "We shall not agree to any compromise or any deals with Muskie," M.A. Raja'i said.

BEIRUT PAPER CLAIMS BAKHTIAR USING CIA HELP FOR COUP

LD101526 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Beirut, 10 Sep, TASS--The newspaper AL-QAIDA reports that Iran's former Prime Minister Bakhtiar is preparing a military coup in Iran with the help of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The newspaper points out that after the shah's death Bakhtiar became the key figure in the Iranian opposition and enjoys unlimited "confidence" of the American espionage agency. At present, he is busy with plans of a new plot against the Iranian revolution in which the main role is assigned to officers of the Iranian Armed Forces with whom he has long-standing links. The newspaper stresses that the CIA renders extensive aid to the plotters in preparing the coup.

ARUTYUNOV COMMENTS ON IRANIAN-IRAQI BORDER CLASHES

LD102340 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Sep 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program written by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] News agencies are talking about a fresh outbreak of armed clashes along the Iranian-Iraqi borders. The war communiques being broadcast in Baghdad and Tehran could arouse strong bitterness. Each side is accusing the other of being responsible for the border incidents which are being turned into fierce battles in which aircraft and other military equipment are being used. Both sides are suffering losses in men and equipment, commenting on these events, many who are following these events point out, and not without reason, that the border clashes might lead to a situation that might get out of hand and in which nothing could be solved except by the gun although under the present general situation in the region it would be in the greater interest of Iran and Iraq to observe unity of action rather than to be in conflict.

What greatly disturbs the two countries now is the escalation of the American military presence in the region and the U.S. threat to use force and intervention. Both Iran and Iraq are calling on the Arab and the Islamic world to resist strongly and collectively the American gunboat policy and to ward off the threats of imperialist intervention in the gulf region. It is self-evident that such an appeal could have a greater impact if Iran and Iraq overcame their clashes and united their efforts for this common cause.

GUBERNATOROV VIEWS VISIT TO EGYPT BY ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] Today in Alexandria a meeting is to take place between As-Sadat, the Egyptian president, and Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister, who has arrived here. Shamir's visit is the first visit to Egypt by a highly placed Israeli official since the breaking off of talks in May on so-called autonomy for the Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories. Under pressure from the United States, As-Sadat recently agreed to their renewal.

Before leaving Tel Aviv, Shamir announced to journalists that the aim of his visit is to further the rapid resumption of talks on the situation. However in the context of current relations between Israel and Egypt, this statement signifies that Shamir will put pressure on As-Sadat to come to the conference table as soon as possible. Tel Aviv has already warned the Egyptian president that if he continues (?to delay) and drags the talks out then they won't give him that part of the Sinai Peninsula which Israel promised to return to Egypt in 1982.

Two points are especially striking in all this fuss being made by Tel Aviv on the prompting of Washington on the question of Palestinian autonomy. How can the fate of a people be decided without the participation of its representatives and is there a limit to the treachery of As-Sadat?

DEPORTED WEST BANK MAYORS HOLD MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD102249 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep, TASS--Head of the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the USSR Muhammad ash-Sha'ir today arranged here a press conference. Speaking at the press conference were mayors of the Palestinian towns of El-Khalil and (Khipzul) Fahd Kawasmah and Muhammad Milhem, who were deported by the Israeli authorities from their homeland.

Fahd Kawasmah and Muhammed Milhem described the criminal deeds, perpetrated by the occupationists on Arab lands. The Israeli authorities, they stated, which carry out the Zionist doctrine of establishing "great Israel," systematically drive Arabs from their lands, raze to the ground whole villages. More than 20,000 Arab dwellings were destroyed by now. Paramilitary Israeli settlements are created instead. The Israeli military deals brutally with participants in peaceful demonstrations, puts them into prisons and concentration camps. More than 50,000 Palestinians were in Israeli jails over 13 years of occupation. Many of them died of tortures, others became invalids, went out of their mind. After the conclusion of the Camp David deal, which untied the hands of Tel Aviv, the occupationists intensified terror on the captured lands. The failure of the attempts of Beijing, As-Sadat and Carter to impose upon the Palestinians the notorious "administrative autonomy," made the Zionists foam at the mouth. Now they widely use the fascist method of physical extermination of leaders of the Palestinian Liberation Movement, other Arab patriots.

The speakers pointed to full support which is given by the U.S. ruling circles to the Tel Aviv course. The testimony of this is the fact that at the recent meeting of the security Council, Washington's representative refused to support the resolution on Jerusalem. The U.S. intention was thereby reaffirmed once again to continue the policy of encouraging the Israeli expansion and aggression.

As to the stands of the present candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties at the coming presidential elections in the United States--Carter and Reagan, Fahd Kawasmah and Muahmmad Milhem pointed out that those who expect from either of them any changes of the U.S. policy towards Palestinian Arabs, they entertain futile illusions, since both are closely linked with the Zionist lobby, CIA and the Pentagon, and both consider Israel as the Middle Eastern springboard for military threats and provocations against independent Arab countries, for suppressing national liberation movements in the countries of the region, the Palestine resistance movement.

The mayors highly appreciated the Soviet Union's firm and consistent support of the legislative rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The USSR is a sincere and reliable friend of the Arabs, they stated. Fahd Kawasmah and Muhammad Milhem called upon the peace forces in the whole world to strengthen solidarity with the Arab Palestinian people, to give them assistance in the struggle for the exercise of their inalienable rights.

SOCIALIST ORIENTATION IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES VIEWED

LD101408 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Now an item about some problems of social life in African countries, contributed by Dr Nikolay Gavrilov, an economist:

A basic difference between countries of socialist orientation and those following the capitalist path lies with the nature of state power. Adoption of socialist orientation is accompanied by removal of the national bourgeoisie from state power. State power is transferred to revolutionary democratic forces acting in the best interests of broad masses of the working people.

But the bourgeoisie and other exploiter elements do not sit on their hands. As Leonid Brezhnev said at the 25th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1976, in any liberated country there is a complex process of division of class forces, the class struggle is mounting. In a number of countries reactionary forces have managed to stop progressive development. This has happened in Egypt, Ghana and some other countries. But the possibilities of opponents of social progress are steadily getting more narrow. In the past few years countries of socialist orientation have managed to gain such experience in the defense of their revolutionary gains that today they approach more realistically the solution of problems facing them which earlier were the reason for the defeat of progressive forces.

One such problem was to involve the broad masses of working people in the process of building a new life. Even recently it was said and written that revolutionary democrats are subjected to fear of the masses. That was justified to a considerable extent. Leaders of countries of socialist orientation relied on the army to keep its forces in government and party machinery in pursuing their policy but failed to look for broad support among the masses. They feared that the growth in activity by the masses might be used by the domestic reactionaries in their opposition to the socialist choice. In their turn the masses were passive, indifferent to the policies of the governing forces. Experience has shown that such views and actions towards the masses of people are wrong.

Of course, defense of socialist orientation requires an allround strengthening of the state, a reorganization of the state, a reorganization of the army and security forces and reliable protection against the encroachments by domestic and foreign counter-revolutionaries. This is really so. And yet experience also shows something else: The most reliable guarantee of socialist orientation lies in ever broader involvement of the masses of the people in the country's political life, above all the working class, peasants and progressive intellectuals. And this is only natural. State power reflecting the interests of working people should rely on the working people too. Active participation in running the state and production requires that the working people should raise their political awareness, that class organizations of workers and peasants should be formed and made stronger. Such tendencies have already been observed in a number of countries. In Ethiopia, for instance, power [word indistinct] is exercised by associations of urban residents, [word indistinct] and by peasant associations elected by peasants themselves. These [word indistinct] and associations concentrate in their hands all executive, judiciary and collective functions, which is characteristic of bodies set up by the initiative of the masses in the course of a revolution.

In the People's Republic of Angola elections to bodies of local government have started for the first time in the history of the country. At their meetings, people nominate delegates to the provincial conferences, which have [word indistinct] assemblies in the provinces and local bodies of government. The election campaign will end in November with the creation of the People's Assembly, the Angolan parliament. These election meetings have boosted political activity of the public. As elections started, days of voluntary labor have been held in many cities and rural areas of Angola where masses of people put in extra work on weekends without pay. There are also weekend (?camping) and sporting competitions.

Socialist orientation has been defeated in a number of countries because of coups, like in Ghana, or because of betrayal in the line of the leadership, like in Egypt. If it has been ruled out that the masses of working people had a decisive influence on the political situation, it follows that it is not enough to simply proclaim socialist orientation; it is necessary for real power of workers and peasants to be established in the country, and that is the guarantee that socialist orientation will be irreversible.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD101710 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep, TASS--The minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for the Organisation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, arrived in Moscow today on a friendly visit.

At the airport the guest was welcomed by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, and other officials.

Nesibu Taye, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the USSR, [name and title as received] was among the welcoming party.

DECISION TO FORM WORKERS PARTY EXAMINED

LD101324 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Oleg (Arusev) commentary]

[Text] As you probably know, the First Congress of the Commission for the Organization of a Workers Party in Ethiopia was a step forward in the development of the party which is a major objective of the national democratic revolution. More about this from Oleg (Arusev) of our staff:

The program of the national democratic revolution of Ethiopia, adopted in April 1976, points out that a Marxist-Lenninist party is the only force capable of leading the masses in building a new society. Such a party can indicate the objectives of the revolution and find ways to achieve them. It is no easy task to fix realistic objectives in the political, ideological, economic and social fields, and to decide how to move toward them. For this there must be politically educated people loyal to the cause of revolution, people capable of organizing and guiding the masses. The revolutionary leaders of Ethiopia are aware of this and working energetically to establish such a party. Work to this end began as soon as Ethiopia decided to build a socialist society, but at the outset [words indistinct] to struggle against internal and foreign elements opposed to the revolution and also because of disagreements among the various Marxist-Leninist groups.

An attempt was made to unite these groups but nothing came of it, so it was decided to set up a commission for the organization of a workers party. After its first congress, the commission set up branches in all parts of the country and started organizational work. In this it relied for support on the trade unions, farmers associations, city kebels [as heard] youth and women's organizations, the unions of progressive intellectuals, servicemen of the rugular army, the police and the people's militia.

The nationwide campaign to wipe out illiteracy and educate the public politically has been making good progress. More and more people in Ethiopia, particularly factory and office workers and the younger generation, are learning about scientific socialism. The Commission for the Organization of a Workers' Party has growing contacts with the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries and with the international working class movement and drawing on their experience. As the national democratic revolution moves to an end and Ethiopia gets ready to start building socialism, it is most essential that all genuinely revolutionary forces in the country should help to establish a workers' party capable of leading the nation.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH MAURITIUS PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD1009?5 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 4

[Tass report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 27 August V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Mauritanian Legislative Assembly headed by its speaker (R. Dzhivulall).

V. V. Kuznetsov pointed out that relations between the Soviet Union and Mauritius are developing in many spheres. Cooperation between the two countries accords with their people's fundamental interests and with the cause of peace throughout the world. Interparliamentary contacts are called upon to play a significant role in further strengthening the two states' relations. We are confident, V. V. Kuznetsov emphasized, that the Mauritanian parliamentarians' first visit will serve to further strengthen friendship, mutual understanding and trust between our peoples.

The delegation head said that the visit to the USSR has given his country's parliamentarians an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Soviet people's life and work and to see the progress they have made. (R. Dzhivulall) emphasized the important role which the USSR plays in strengthening peace. He spoke about the international policy of Mauritius and in particular, about the efforts aimed at ensuring peace and stability in the Indian Ocean region.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, it was emphasized that under conditions when the international situation is being exacerbated it is necessary to strengthen the unity of all peace-loving forces in the struggle for the people's security.

VELIKANOVA TRIAL SHOWS WESTERN 'DIRECTION' OF DISSIDENTS

LD101145 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 6

[V. Ivanov article: "With a Shield of Slander: About a Trial in the Moscow City Court"]

[Text] In Western radio broadcasts T.M. Velikanova is called none other than a "well known defender of rights" and an "active champion of human rights." Such open praise lavished on her from abroad is, of course, deliberate. In recent years Velikanova systematically provided foreign anti-Soviet organizations and imperialist propaganda centers with slanderous materials widely used to misrepresent our country's domestic and foreign policy, to create a distorted picture of the Soviet way of life and to undermine its international prestige.

Now this hostile activity of T.M. Velikanova has been stopped. She recently appeared in court and, in accordance with our state's laws, was obliged to answer for her actions. She was accused of crimes which, in essence, are clearly defined by the RSFSR criminal code--agitation or propaganda carried out with the aim of undermining or weakening Soviet power, the dissemination of slanderous fabrications which defame the Soviet state and social system, and also the dissemination, preparation or possession of similar literature with the same aims.

The trial in the Velikanova case, of course, provoked a malicious reaction in the West, which tries to present her as a person who has suffered for her ideological convictions. But the entire legal examination process, the witnesses' testimonies and the material evidence convincingly and irrefutably showed the ill-intentioned and criminal nature of her activity and the harm which she caused to our country.

Her life, if we go back to the beginning, was not clouded by any of the failures which sometimes leave an imprint on a person's character. The daughter of a well-known and respected scientist, she chose to specialize in mathematics, which she liked, and after university she taught in the Urals. Then she returned to Moscow and became a researcher at the USSR Academy of Sciences computer center.... But that is in the past. In recent years her time was increasingly taken up with a quite different activity which is eagerly fomented abroad--activity which could only have brought her and did bring her before the courts. Today in her view, whatever aspect of our life is concerned, everything is painted black and she sees everything which happens from just one standpoint--that of groundless accusation and hostility. And here, at the trial, she has been demonstrating this all the time. It all irritates her, but principally it is the fact that she must answer as a common criminal.

During the investigation and in court, while trying to whitewash her activity and produce some kind of ideological motivation, Velikanova strove to portray the preparation of anti-Soviet libels as simply an attempt to "familiarize people with true information on the observance of human rights." However, the material evidence of the case (typewritten copies of the libels were presented in court, as well as publications of this kind of slanderous concoction printed in New York by the anti-Soviet (Khronika-Press) Publishing House and illegally sent to the USSR, left no doubt about what kind of "truth" the anti-Soviet libels' authors had in mind.

The publication of these facts is now forcing Western propaganda to recognize, albeit unwillingly, that the information supplied abroad by Velikanova was the material for which they most longed. [paragraph continues]

However, efforts are being made to hide its tendentiousness and provocative nature, and all sorts of statements are being made like the recent BBC assertion that "in her information work she invariably tried to preserve her objectivity." The falseness of these assertions has been quite clearly exposed. Among the witnesses summoned to court were quite a few people who in the "objective" information transmitted by Velikanova appeared as having suffered a violation of civil rights. Their testimonies clearly answered the question of how the facts were deliberately and knowingly distorted and were offered in a light both necessary and favorable to Western propaganda. All this "information" was concocted according to one recipe: When it became known that someone, even a swindler or a hooligan, was being brought to court, there soon followed a report about persecution for convictions people came to hear about the punishments meted out in some penal colony for violation of the regime and then a hullabaloo was raised about alleged harsh treatment of prisoners...

Velikanova and her accomplices, who call themselves "defenders of rights," are least of all interested in rights in that broad and full scope in which they are proclaimed and guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. Their interests are restricted to a quite limited range of themes--prisons, correctional labor colonies, arrests. In short, all the dirt is being gathered together--ranging from rumors and gossip to blatant slander, arousing in any normal person a feeling of loathing and the sensation that they smell garbage. Here is an example which illustrates both the principle for selecting "truthful" information and the stance of the authors and publishers of this unsavory pulp literature.

Muscovites recalled the story of the bomb explosion in the subway when, criminals caused 44 people were to be injured, of whom 7 died. And here, presented to the court, is one of the latest issues of the anthology which Velikanova was preparing to send abroad. Among other slanderous materials it contains a whole section entitled "The Case of the Subway Explosion."

Here every line is a mixture of fabrications and ill-intentioned slander. Here, too, is the complaint of "excessively severe sentences" and references to some sort of alibi which the criminals had. To what level of cynicism and degradation do you have to go to defend murderers who cold-bloodedly and calculatingly raised their hand against innocent people. And not just to defend them but to appeal to world public opinion, deliberately throwing up foul smelling misinformation.

During Velikanova's arrest, an extensive list of her accomplices who are now abroad was found in and removed from her apartment. Supplied illegally and intended for "her" eyes alone, they cast light on the true motives of the actions of Velikanova and her fellow thinkers, reveal their links with foreign ideological and propaganda centers and with different kinds of anti-Soviet organizations and publishing houses, and show the progress of the political and moral degeneration of all those pitiful renegades who claim the role of human rights champion. Then, abroad, they immediately fall into the grasping embrace of the various special services and obediently, no longer hiding behind demagogic phrases, do all that they are told by those who maintain them.

Among Velikanova's foreign correspondents is, for example, a certain Khodorovich. She, too, in her time and at every opportunity presented herself as a principled defender of human rights and tried to convince people that she was somehow struggling not against the Soviet system as such but simply to prevent a violation of rights. But here in court is her letter to Velikanova which unambiguously attests how her "defense of rights" activity ultimately turned out. [paragraph continues]

Scarcely had she left our country's borders when she offered her services there and then to malicious enemies. In her message she exhorts Velikanova thus: "I believe that boycotts of every kind are the only form of influencing people," Khodorovich writes, "but I believe that they must not be conducted in general but on very specific terms." These are no longer simply slanderous statements but open, cynical incitement to interfere in our country's internal affairs. This is precisely how the court qualified the nature of this document, which unmasks Velikanova's criminal actions.

It is well known what particularly interests Western special services and propaganda organs working in close contact with them in so-called "human rights champions." As our press has already shown more than once, they make intense efforts to present their actions as some sort of "democratic movement" and internal "opposition." This also determines the nature of the orders for information. Another anti-Sovietist, L.M. Alekseyeva, now resident in the United States, persistently advises Velikanova in a letter to find opportunities for speeding up the sending of materials and urges: "It is important that we know when" the next information package "is being sent. It would be best if this could be reported to Western press agencies, so as to transmit it through VOA...." And, judging by the many calling cards and notes with foreign correspondents' addresses and telephone numbers discovered in Velikanova's apartment, she used these channels for transmitting slanderous information very actively. Among her "acquaintances" is the American correspondent George Krimsky, who was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1977.

Just a few more facts; it is not important how authentic they are--the main point is that we have more. This is what Alekseyeva asks Velikanova for and what Yu.B. Zaks, another fellow-thinker, who had also moved abroad, writes to her about. One letter asked her to find something connected with violation of rights in the labor sphere since the West, apparently, the myth still exists that "although the USSR is a state with no unemployment and with a general concern for the working man, there is no freedom there." Another letter contained a request for "objective" information in the social security sphere. This list of "requests" shows in itself that the "rights champions" have in fact long been obedient tools in the hands of our state's most malicious enemies and that all their activities are conducted and directed from abroad.

All the renegades' efforts have been directed toward creating the impression among the international public that many people in the Soviet Union share their views and that they have supporters among all levels of the population. The same Alekseyeva, inciting Velikanova to increasingly active anti-Soviet actions, advises her to bring more trade union topics into her information "under suitable circumstances and perhaps even to look for such topics," and instructs her that "every worker who has emigrated to the West is very valuable now. We used Ivanov in Italy, and there too we will try to link him with trade unions and Radio Liberty...."

It is now known how this contact with Alekseyeva and her friends ended for Valentin Ivanov, who was mentioned in the letter removed from Velikanova's apartment: His bitter confession of his foreign wanderings was published recently in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. He was needed so long as he obediently carried out all his instructions, participated in all kinds of mobs, and said what his "advisers" from the various anti-Soviet organizations prompted him to say. But as soon as Ivanov tried to refuse the next "measure" he very quickly and completely felt the value of the West's "freedoms," which are eulogized in every possible way as a model of democracy. They simply fired him from his plant, and has now been unable to find steady work for 7 months.

Velikanova and her accomplices missed no opportunity in their demogogic arguments to present themselves in the role of patriots somehow concerned only for the interests of their country and their people. [paragraph continues]

But the very logic of their behavior necessarily and unavoidably leads them from anti-Soviet utterances and publication of slanderous materials to organizing openly subversive actions against our state and social system and to cooperation with capitalist countries' special services.

Essentially, the only thing which unites and connects the renegades (and the Velikanova trial reaffirms this) is their constant, pathological malice against the Soviet system. And, once abroad, they are prepared to cooperate with anyone at all and come to any agreement or alliance so as to harm their former motherland as much as possible. As long ago as 1974 P.M. Litvinov, one of the editors of the U.S. (Khronika-Press) Publishing House, when requesting Velikanova's authority and unconditional support for the reproduction of anti-Soviet materials, informed her of the opportunities and principles for financing their joint anti-Soviet activity in these terms: "We will not announce with whom we are or are not prepared to cooperate (meaning foreign anti-Soviet centers).... The source of finance is always very important...because 'he who pays the piper calls the tune.'"

Alekseyeva sets out her position even more candidly. She bluntly states that she cannot make her contacts according to "affiliation to the right-left tendency or to any organization." She is in no way embarrassed by the cooperation in the war years between the Hitlerites and the People's Labor Alliance [NTS]: "Its members have that undoubted quality of being passionately interested in everything going on in the USSR, and they want what we want...."

Further on we find the characteristic features of other anti-Soviet organizations with which, in Alekseyeva's view, contacts may be established. "There is an organization here called the congress of Russian Americans. In my view it is much less useful than the NTS because they make no attempt to understand or adapt, but just repeat over and over about the one indivisible [as published]. But we are trying to find some opportunities for joint work with them, too...."

There is not one foreign anti-Soviet organization, propaganda organ or anti-Soviet publishing house with which links have not been observed. It becomes clear from the inquiry's material evidence presented to the court that the thread also runs from Velikanova via her accomplices abroad both to the Ukrainian nationalist organizations, in particular to the violent anti-Soviet organization the Ukrainian Leading Liberation Rada [Ukrainskaya Golovnaya Vyzvolnaya Rada], which advocates the violent overthrow of Soviet power in the Ukraine and the latter's separation from the USSR, to Zionist organizations and the Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty stations specially set up by the U.S. intelligence services.

The pages of the letters to Velikanova from her fellow thinkers are rich with names, descriptions of "business" meetings with her foreign correspondents and lists of contacts that have been made. "Bukovskiy has enrolled Churchill in the British Helsinki committee organization. Very helpful to us, especially in the European Parliament, is Lord Bethell, ...the Conservative.... M. Thatcher has seen Bukovskiy, and he is counting on her very much...." "The thinking now is to unite the forces of the various emigres, believers and Jews to help Soviet dissidents." "A lawyer... (Mak) Donald...made his way to us from THE TIMES. He is very influential and is now keen on the defense of rights movement...." "...Bukovskiy had the idea...of 'befriending' the Conservatives in particular, for the sake of the money...." Among the people with whom Velikanova's fellow-thinkers are linked are Michael (Burdo), well-known as director of a hostile anti-Soviet organization, the so-called London "Center for the Study of Religion in Communist Countries"; Mario Corti, assistant on Radio Liberty's special projects department committee which operates in Rome under the cover of the International Literary Association; and Peter (Reddauay), chief editor of the (Khronika-Press) Publishing House, whose connections with the CIA were recently written about in the Soviet press.... Thus, all and sundry are uniting under the flag of struggle against the Soviet Union.

It was revealed during the investigation and in court how the slanderous information transmitted abroad was used for organizing anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns, for radio broadcasts and for publication in the press. In a letter to Velikanova, one of her fellow-thinkers reports: "...received the report on (Kukabak) and V.N.'s 'testimony' and took them off to Radio Liberty. They let us speak, but only on Belorrain radio.... Organized the senators' letter? Went to amnesty. They arranged meeting with Congressman (Grin). He helped to organize the senators' letter.... We are corresponding with Rosalynn (Carter's wife) but we do not know what will come of it...." All this so as to pour another torrent of dirt and absurd fabrications into our country and make it seem to the Western public as though lawlessness and arbitrary rule flourish in the USSR. And Velikanova was the main supplier of this information. This was demonstrated repeatedly during the court examination. She herself could not but admit it, although she tried in every possible way to prevent the circumstances from being explained and refused to answer direct questions in which her hostile, anti-Soviet activity was assessed.

The meaning and aim of this solid protection of renegades by Western special services, comprehensively revealed in court, was somehow to combine their efforts and create the appearance of some sort of political platform. But the moral appearance and behavior of all these traitors to the motherland are such that, the further away they are, the more they hate not only the country which they left but also each other.... Constant squabbling, leadership contests and boasting of their own "merits" are the things which distinguish the situation among the renegades. Valentin Ivanov, in his letter of confession spoke of this very accurately: When you see or read the words of just such a "champion of rights," know that he is struggling for the sole right which now troubles him--the right to exist. He did not write or speak about this right in Russian, because it was taken for granted there.

But this whole "private" life is painstakingly concealed, and Velikanova's accomplices fear: Please God, let this not become known to those in the Soviet Union whom they, by their demagogy, have succeeded in disconcerting. "Here I want to make a general reservation to my whole letter," Alekseyeva warns Velikanova. "I will write everything to you as I myself see it. But please keep it for your own use. You may still show Sofia Vas. And Lara, and of course S.L. but no one else, so that I may not fear that my letter will add to the Moscow gossip about disputes over in the West...." Litvinov echoes Alekseyeva: "The main thing above all is that this is for you alone, for the others, if you like, but without reference to me. There is a lot of truth in what the KGB is saying about everything in the West being interwoven and organized from a single (center)...." This is what they themselves say; these are their private and candid testimonies....

The genuine essence of this "defense of rights" activity, so eagerly publicized by the Western press, was revealed for all to see in the few days of the Velikanova trial. The actions of Velikanova and her accomplices, who were named during the trial, are crimes, and the court, guided by the law, sentenced Velikanova to 4 years' imprisonment and 5 years' exile for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and for spreading malicious slander about our system and the real state of affairs in the USSR.

KAPITONOV ATTENDS MEETING OF REGIONAL PARTY OFFICIALS

LD101444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A conference of heads of departments of organizational party work of the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms and obkoms took place today in the CPSU Central Committee. It discussed questions of the work of party organizations in connection with the preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress, and the holding of a report-back election campaign in the party, in the light of the decisions of the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the indications of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report was submitted to the conference by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the Central Committee. An exchange of opinions then took place. The conference noted that the decision taken by the Central Committee June Plenum about the calling of the 26th CPSU Congress, the report at the plenum by Comrade Brezhnev and his speech in Alma-Ata have been received by communists and all workers with enormous enthusiasm. Socialist competition in honor of the congress has developed widely in the country. The precongress report-back election campaign has begun in the party. Participants in the conference examined concrete ways for the implementation of the proposition put forward by Comrade Brezhnev that report-back and elections are a great school, a university for each communist, proper attention must be paid to all sides of party work: political, organizational,ideological; and emphasis must be placed on questions of raising the efficiency of production, the quality of work and the successful fulfilment and over-fulfillment of plans for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan period in the fields of industry, construction, transport and agriculture, ensuring good work in anticipation of the future.

It is important for every meeting and conference to be a review, a strict test of how Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership are being implemented in practice. To analyze profoundly the situation in the political, labor and moral education of the Soviet people, the growth of their political consciousness, conviction and their rejection of bourgeois ideology. [sentence as heard]

Taking part in the conference were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, political organs of the armed forces, AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee, press, radio and television.

SHKABARDNYA APPOINTED USSR MINISTER OF INSTRUMENT MAKING

LD101416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Mikhail Sergeyevich Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems of the USSR.

BRESTSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES KOMSOMOL WORK

LD101503 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 23 August 1980 front-pages a 500-word BELTA report on a 22 August Brestskily Obkom Plenum which discussed the question of improving party leadership of the oblast's Komsomol organizations and enhancing their role in inculcating the sociopolitical and labor activity of Komsomol members and young people. The report notes that "Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Obkom, delivered the report," and concludes by noting that "a resolution was adopted on the question under discussion," and that the question of holding the oblast's report and election conference was also examined.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

[LD101501 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA in Russian on 23 August, 1980, front-pages a 1,200-word LENTASS report entitled "Conference-Seminar in the Smolnyy, on an undated meeting of "first secretaries of the Leningrad city and oblast gorkoms and raykoms." The conference-seminar, which reviewed the "party committees' fulfillment" of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress," notes "unutilized reserves for increasing work efficiency and quality" and calls for a "concentration of manpower and resources" to "tighten up lagging sections" in "industry, agriculture, construction and transporation." Participating in the work of the conference, among others, was "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU obkom."

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS USSR MINER'S DAY

LD110939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 p 3

[TASS report: "In Honor of Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremony dedicated to Miner's Day took place 29 August in Moscow in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions.

In the presidium were N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; leading workers and production innovators, and representatives of the capital's public.

B.F. Bratchenko, USSR minister of coal industry, delivered the report.

The meeting participants registered the determination of the sector's workers to mobilize all their forces to fulfill successfully the year's targets and those of the 5-year plan as a whole and to further increase the efficiency and quality of work.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY CONSTRUCTION SHORTCOMINGS--The Primorskiy Krayispolkom has noted that local construction projects are progressing unsatisfactorily. Of some 163 commissioned projects, only 31 have been handled satisfactorily. The Glavvladivostokstroy, the Gostroy Association and other enterprises have been charged with the inefficient organization of labor, wasting of time and poor quality of work. The krayispolkom has issued a warning that in the event of a failure to fulfill the annual plan for construction, severe measures will be adopted. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80 SK]

CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST, SOWING PROGRESS

LD110315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Machine operators are currently working with great intensity on the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today, on 8 September, 91.5 million hectares of grain crops and pulses had been reaped. This is almost three quarters of the plan. Some 86 percent of the reaped acreage of grain had been threshed. The harvesting rate has increased in recent days. Machine operators in the Central Asian republics are completing corn threshing. Almost half the country's sown acreage of flax has been pulled. Sowing of winter crops is taking place everywhere: 39 percent of the plan has been met. The autumn plowing is slightly behind: So far, 20 million hectares of soil for next year's harvest has been prepared.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 10 September broadcasts a CSA report on harvesting progress which adds the following: "The country's grain balance will be supplemented with rice, corn and other later crops. Mass harvesting of these crops is taking place on farms in the country's south. This year grain corn, for instance, was cultivated in most areas using an industrial technique without the use of manual labor. Equipment was taken out onto the fields only in the spring during sowing. It has appeared for the second time on the tracts now during harvesting. Such technology has justified itself. Many farms from Uzbekistan, Moldavia and the Ukraine are harvesting up to 100 quintals of grain per hectare."]

Further on Harvest

LD110338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Grains remain to be reaped on one-quarter of the fields at the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes; some 78 million hectares have already been threshed.

USSR Central Statistical Administration data, received by us today, are commented on by Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops of the USSR Agriculture Ministry. He noted that in the past week the harvesting pace was high.

Conditions for harvesting have somewhat improved in the Non-Chernozem Zone. However, much grain here remains in windrows. In order to speed up threshing and not to allow the grain to be spoiled the combines are being towed by tractors. The workers of sovkhozes, kolkhoz farmers and townsfolk, who have come to help, turn the windrows manually in order to speed up drying.

It is raining in the areas of the Urals, north Kazakhstan and Siberia. Mass harvesting of groats has now begun in the country's southern areas.

All union republics are picking potatoes. They cover more than 3 million hectares. Work is hampered; the fields in Belorussia and the Non-Chernozem Zone are water logged. In a number of areas ripening was delayed. We will tell you of the work on potato plantations in Belorussia in a report which you will hear after this review.

In Azerbaijan and the Central Asian republics mechanical cotton picking is expanding. A good crop has been grown and the harvest is proceeding in favorable conditions. Autumn sowing is continuing on a large area of the country. More than 16 million hectares have been sown to crops.

Problems of Harvest

LD110322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 8 September grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been cut over an area comprising 74 percent of the plan. Grain has been threshed on 86 percent of the area that has been reaped. In the past week the machine operators of Orenburgskaya Oblast, Bashkirskaya and the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan have done good harvest work. The potato farmers have a great many concerns. In a whole series of farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia, in Belorussia and in the Baltic region the tubers are not ripe because they were planted late and because of too much moisture. They are easily damaged during the harvest and transportation. Specialists believe that all the means to save the harvest are available: the machinery and storehouses, whose capacities had increased significantly by the beginning of the harvest.

Winter Sowing

LD110916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Work is now underway everywhere in the fields where winter crops are to be planted. According to data from the Central Statistical Administration, the sowing plan is 39 percent complete. This is somewhat lower than was sown last year at the same time. However, sowing had not been carried out in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Machine operators in the Northern Caucasus and Central Asian republics have begun sowing. Some of the first to complete sowing are grain growers in Kirovskaya and Permskaya oblasts, at the same time plowing is underway and soil is being (?tilled) on the fields intended for future spring sowing.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 10 SEP

LD110309 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Grain crops have been cut on 52 million hectares in the RSFSR. In the past week the rate of harvest work has risen; it is proceeding fastest in eastern regions. For example, in Eastern Siberia more than half the grain has been cleared; in the Urals, two-thirds; machine operators in Orenburgskaya Oblast are almost finished. More grain has been threshed than by this time last year in the fields of the Altayskiy Kray. At the same time harvesting of many other agricultural crops is proceeding in the east of the republic. Cutting of corn for silage has entered its final stage here.

Potato harvesting is proceeding in all krays and oblasts of the Urals region; one-tenth of the harvest has been cleared. In Western and Eastern Siberia machine operators have been obtaining more tubers than last year. Potato-growers in Omskaya Oblast have achieved good results, since the start of harvesting more than 140 quintals of tubers per hectares have been received.

Winter crops in the Urals are to occupy over 1 million hectares. Five-sixths of this area has already been sown. The plan for winter crop placement has been considerably overfulfilled by Grain growers in Kurganskaya and Kemerovovskaya oblasts. (0000 GMT)

Crop farmers in Omskaya Oblast delivered the first 100,000 tons of grain by today to state granaries. Grain has been threshed on one-third of the whole area in Kurganskaya Oblast. Farms of southern Kazakhstan have started selling corn to the state.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Khabarovskiy Kray have started sending vegetables to the remote northern regions of the Amur Valley and the Primorskiy Kray.

Winter sowing and harvesting are continuing in the country. By the beginning of this week 11 million hectares were under winter crops in the RSFSR. Sowing is now in progress on farms in the Volga-Vyatka Region and the Central-Chernozem Region. Sowing teams are working on the fields of the Volga Valley and Rostovskaya Oblast. (0530 GMT)

Kustanayskaya Oblast has already delivered 1 million tons of grain crops. Grain crops in the oblast have been reaped on the 90 percent of the area allocated. The harvest of grain crops in Kirgizia is drawing to a close.

Harvesting of vegetables and industrial crops continues. Komi farmers have prefulfilled their 5-year plan target for sale of potatoes to the state. In spite of bad conditions: early frosts and rain, the republic has decided to harvest at least 140 quintals per hectare. Bryanskaya Oblast farms have begun picking potatoes.

Cotton picking is underway in Central Asia and Azerbaijan. So far one-third of the planned amount has been picked on Azerbaijan farms, where the weather is warm and favorable. (0700 GMT)

To date, more than 1 million tons of grain crops have been delivered in Kustanayskaya Oblast of Kazakhstan. Almost 90 percent of the area's grain crop has been harvested. (0800 GMT)

In the past week more than 13 million hectares of grain have been cut on the country's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Some 12 million hectares have been threshed. The weather has improved and machine operators of the RSFSR, Kazakhstan and other union republics were quick to take advantage. In the past few days there has been rain in the Urals Region and in a number of regions of the Kazakhstan virgin lands and Siberia. Grain is lying in windrows on large areas in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes are taking all possible measures to bring it in as quickly as possible. Combines are being coupled with two tractors each to increase their productivity. Many people have gone out into the fields. In order to save the grain they are even gathering it in by hand. Mass reaping of buckwheat and millet has started on farms in all the regions which cultivate the crops. Harvesting of corn for grain has begun in the Kuban, the autonomous republics of the Northern Caucasus and other regions. Harvesting of sunflower has started. Harvesting of sugar beet, vegetables and potatoes is in progress. Roughly two-fifths of the winter crops sowing plan has been completed. Autumn sowing is in progress on the Don, in Stavropolskiy Kray and the Ukraine, and in many other regions. Unfortunately, considerable delays have been allowed on plowing fallows for spring crop sowing. Mass harvesting of sugar beet has started in the southern Ukraine. This year the flow-line method of transporting the root crops from the combine to the factories is being widely introduced here, avoiding extra clamping in the fields. (1100 GMT)

Ukrainian scientists have created a new strain of winter wheat, Kiyanka, in a record short time. It yields 90 quintals per hectare of grain. In Kiyeskaya Oblast more than 10,000 hectares of fields have already been alloted to the new strain. (1750 GMT)